

WINE AND  
SPIRIT  
MERCHANTS  
CHAZALON & CO.  
MAKERS  
AND  
FRENCH  
PRESERVES  
IMPORTERS  
2, QUEEN'S ROAD.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

St. GEORGE'S  
BUILDING  
DISS BROS.  
Tailors.

No. 13,432.

號四廿月四年大零百九千一其

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1906.

日一初月四年午丙

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## GERMAN BEER.

Large Stock on Hand of  
**AUGUSTINER BRAU**  
AND THE CELEBRATED  
**KULMBACHER BIER.**  
Per Case of 6 doz. ptes. \$18.00.  
Per Case of 4 doz. qts. \$18.00.

**MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,**  
3, DUDELL STREET.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG CLUB.

### NOTICE.

THE TWENTIETH YEARLY  
GENERAL MEETING of the Mem-  
bers of the Hongkong Club will be held  
in the CLUB HOUSE, on THURSDAY,  
the 26th April, 1906, at 8 p.m.  
By Order,

C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 18, 1906. 823

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

### NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of  
Members of the above Club will be  
held in the CITY HALL on SATURDAY,  
the 28th April, 1906, at 12.15 p.m.  
By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, April 17, 1906. 807

### DOCTOR WANTED.

To act as SURGEON on an Emigrant  
Steamer.  
For particulars, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**  
Hongkong, April 21, 1906. 850

### WANTED.

BY a First-class Mercantile House, doing  
a large Import and Export Business  
in Hongkong, China and Japan, a COM-  
PRADORE who must be of good social  
and commercial standing, and able to  
influence business, and to offer substantial  
security. Special inducements will be  
offered to a first-rate man who can fill the  
above.

Apply to  
**JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,**  
8, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1906. 666

### NOTICE.

I CHIK SHANG desires to obtain a  
Position as SHROFF or HEAD  
HOUSE-BOY. He will be well recom-  
mended on application to the "CHINA  
MAIL" Office, addressed to "G. M. E."  
Hongkong, April 20, 1906. 810

### NOTICE.

MR E. CLAUDE NEWBY has resigned  
from our employment, and Mr  
GEORGE GRIMBLE has been appointed  
MANAGER of our Hongkong Office from  
this date.

GRANT & LESLIE.  
Canton, April 17, 1906. 832

### NOTICE.

IN addition to the above I have this day  
established myself here as a FREIGHT  
and SHIPBROKER.  
**GEORGE GRIMBLE.**  
Hongkong, April 19, 1906. 833

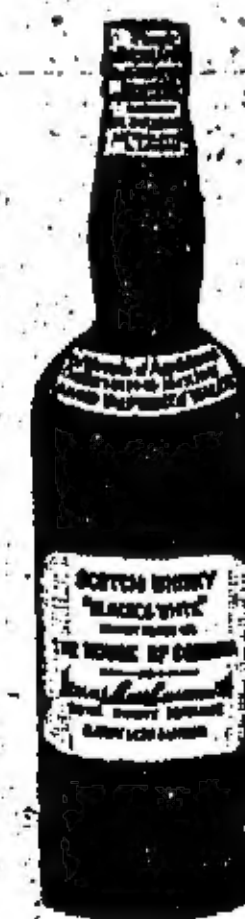
**CAMPBELL MOORE AND COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.**

THE CERTIFICATE for (3) THREE  
SHARES numbered 114/1143 stand-  
ing in the name of APGAR G. APGAR de-  
ceased having been declared LOST Notice is  
hereby given that unless the said Certificate  
be produced to the Company on or before  
the 1st May next a NEW CERTIFICATE  
will be ISSUED by the Company, and the  
old Certificate will thereafter be held Null  
and Void.

M. A. A. SOUZA,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, April 11, 1906. 768

## THE POPULAR SCOTCH

'BLACK AND WHITE.'



**JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.**  
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS

By Appointment to

**H.M. THE KING**

AND

**H.R.H. THE PRINCE**

OF

**WALES.**

Supplied at all the Leading Clubs and  
Hotels, and to be obtained from All the  
Principal Stores.

## Business Notices.

## W. S. BAILEY & CO.

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

WORKS: KOWLOON BAY. OFFICES & STORES: No. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA  
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. HONAN, 2,233 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.  
s.s. FOWAN, 2,233 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.  
s.s. PATEEN, 2,200 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.  
s.s. HANKOW, 3,073 tons, Captain J. J. Lloyd.  
s.s. KINSHAN, 1,995 tons, Captain J. J. Lloyd.  
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8.30 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 9 p.m.  
and 10.30 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).  
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8.30 a.m., 3 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.  
(Sunday excepted).  
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the  
River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

### Hongkong-Macao Line.

s.s. HEUNGSHAN, 1,938 tons, Captain J. F. Morrison, s.s.s.  
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 9 p.m., on Sundays at Noon,  
except when otherwise notified by Express.  
Note:—During the Summer Months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide  
at Macao. See Special Summer Timetable.  
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m.

### Canton-Macao Line.

s.s. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.  
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at  
8 a.m.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE IRDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### Canton-Wuchow Line.

s.s. SAINAM, 588 tons, Captain J. Willox.  
s.s. NANNING, 589 tons, Captain C. Butchart.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday  
and Friday at about 9 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days  
at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin  
accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**  
HOTEL MANHUA, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.  
Or of **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents, **CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

## STAG HOTEL.

148, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED,  
WELL FURNISHED AND AIRY BEDROOMS.  
Monthly Boarders accommodated on very Moderate Terms.  
For Particulars, apply to  
**THE MANAGER.** 1885

## KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

YORK BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

### NEW BOOKS BY ENGLISH MAIL.

My Sword for Lafayette, by Max Pemberton	\$1.75
Sea Spray, by F. T. Bullen	1.75
The Pathway of the Pioneer, by Dolf Wyllarde	1.75
Karl Grier, by Louis Tracy	1.75
The Lapse of Vivien Bady, by C. Marriott	1.75
The Threshing Floor, by J. S. Fletcher	1.75
The Bishop's Apron, by W. S. Maugham	1.75
Irresponsible Kitty, by Curtis Yorke	1.75
The Wheel of Life, by E. Glasgow	1.75
The Shadow of Life, by A. D. Sedgwick	1.75
The House of Shadows, by J. Farrer	1.75
Towards the Heights: An Appeal to Young Men, by O. Wagner	.80
The Colonial Office List, 1906	8.40
At the Gates of the East: Travel Among Historic Wonders, by Lt.-Col. J. P. Barry	4.60
With the Comacks, by an Irishman who rode with them throughout the war, by F. McCullagh	4.80
Port Arthur, Siege and Capitulation, by E. Ashmead Bartlett	16.80

### FOR SPOT CASH.

A Limited Number of Second Hand  
'SINGERS'

### AUCTION PRICES.

All in First-class Working Order.

**SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.**

1A, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, April 18, 1906. 819

### 'JANUS'

LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.,  
HAMBURG.

### ESTABLISHED 1848.

ASSETS PER 31st DECEMBER, 1904.  
Mks. \$3,400,000—equal to £2,600,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been  
appointed GENERAL AGENTS of  
the above Company for Hongkong  
and China, are prepared to accept LIFE and  
ANNUITY INSURANCES, as well as to  
issue ACCIDENT POLICIES at the most  
liberal terms ever offered in the East.

**SIEMSEN & CO.**

### MEE OHEUNG,

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

Developing and Printing for Amateurs.

ENTLARGEMENTS & SPECIAL EFFECTS.

BRANCH

Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

1551

### 榮 CHEE WING & CO. 發

24 & 26, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)

HONGKONG.

'DEALERS IN'

All Sorts of COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR,

IRON WARE, &c.

STEEL GIRDERS AND TEES,

CORRUGATED IRON, PIG IRON, &c.

Scalable for

SHIPS, ENGINEERS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.

1557

**WILLIAM MACLEOD,**

D.D.S.

ENGLISH DENTIST.

1, CAMERON ROAD, KOWLOON.

1st Floor, Kowloon Dispensary.

1529

## Business Notices.

## BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

### BELL'S ASBESTOS.

THE MOST RELIABLE PACKING MARINE ENGINES.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

**BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON.**

LARGE STOCK OF PACKINGS, JOINTINGS, &c., ALWAYS IN HAND.

OFFICE:—8, DES VOEUX ROAD.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF

## SUMMER COSTUMES

IN MUSLIN, LINEN, COTTON, ETC.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.

LATEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.

BLOUSES, UNDERSKIRTS,  
BOOTS and SHOES.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

UNRIVALED FOR COMFORT AND COUSINE.  
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.  
MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.  
H. HAYNES, Manager.

## CHAMPAGNES

FROM

**CHARLES HEIDSIECK.**

PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD.

**SIEMSEN & CO.,**

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Hongkong, March 2, 1906. 450

## THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER.

VISIBILITY.

SIMPLICITY.

DURABILITY.

UNRIVALED FOR DUPLICATING.

WRITING IN SIGHT. UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD.

GRANT & LESLIE, GENERAL AGENTS.

FOR HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, April 21, 1906. 726

## CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

THIS Company issues the most Liberal and Clear Policy ever offered in the East.

DOUBLE BENEFITS FOR TRAVEL, ACCIDENTS, FEVER, TYPHOID and

SMALL-POX Covered. Policies written HERE, in any Currency.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

GRANT & LESLIE, GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, April 21, 1906. 692

1551

## CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,

No. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.

EXCELLENT FURNISHED ROOMS.

COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE A SPECIALTY.

FOR TERMS, APPLY TO

**THE MANAGER.** 804

## GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## RHINE WINES

FROM

**J. HEILBRONNER & CO.,**

MAINZ-GERMANY.

HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

2101

## Business Notices.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$4.75 per Cask, ex Factory

In Bags of 250 lbs. net, \$2.80 per Bag, ex Factory

**Shewan, Tomes & Co.,**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

2869

## FAIRALL & CO

ARE SHOWING THEIR 1st CONSIGNMENT OF SUMMER GOODS

SUMMER COSTUMES

IN MUSLIN, LINEN, BRODERIE, ANGLAISE, ETC.

MILLINERY LATEST MODES

NEW DRESS GOODS IN WASHING.

MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTION, ETC.

**AMERICAN SHOES.**

6 & 8, PEDDER STREET.

## HOTEL BALTIMORE

2, WYNDHAM STREET.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, under European Management. NICELY FURNISHED.  
AIRY ROOMS. EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE. Three minutes' walk from the Ferry Wharf.  
TERMS REASONABLE. Apply to THE MANAGER. 1151

## DISINFECTANTS! DISINFECTANTS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE THEM.

## NESTOR FLUID

CHEAP AND RELIABLE

In 1 Gallon and 5 Gallon Tins.

SOLE AGENTS.

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

## REMINGTON

## TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

**SIEMSEN & CO.,**

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, March 2, 1906. 446

## LEE LOONG & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE.

No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(Next Door to H. PRIOR & Co.)

ALL Kinds of FURNITURE, CARVED, LANTON, BLACKWOOD, CROCKERY and GLASS

WARE KITCHEN UTENSILS, etc., etc.

AT MODERATE PRICES. 178

## W. BREWER & CO.

25 and 26, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SELLING OFF BOOTS AND SHOES.

20 Per Cent. DISCOUNT.

Brown and Black Walking Boots and Shoes,  
Dancing Pumps, Tennis Shoes for Ladies and  
Gentlemen.

Day Books, Cash Books, Journals, Ledgers

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Account Books with Special Rulings

made to Order on the Shortest Notice.

## POTASH WATER.

Per Case of 50 Bottles \$13.00 ... Per Dozen \$5.50

Per Case of 100 Half Bottles \$28.00 ... Per Dozen \$5.00

Per Case of 100 Splits \$14.00 ... Per Dozen \$1.50

MIXES EXCELLENTLY WITH SPIRITS.

SOLE AGENTS—

**Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,**

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



## Intimations.

**G. FALCONER & Co.,**

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF

DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE.

HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES.

PINE-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.

G. FALCONER &amp; Co. are Agents for ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND

BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NATURAL INSTRUMENTS, ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS AND FILMS.

Horri Mansions, opposite the New Post Office site.

**M. MUMEYA,**

JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER

AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.

6a, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JAPAN



COALS.

**MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA**  
(MITSUMI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1, SUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH: 24, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH: FRANK'S BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET, FIRST FLOOR.

OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Soerabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chongqing, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Matsuyama, Kurume, Shimoda, Moji, Wakayama, Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Saeki, Misaki, Miyazaki, Hakodate, Taipei, etc.

Telegraphic Address: 'MITSUMI' (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes.)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the famous Mitsui, Tagawa, Yawata, and Ida Coal Mines. SOLE AGENTS for Yokohama, Honda, Kanagawa, Fukuoka, Yamaguchi, Maizuru, Maconochi, Onoda, Gumi, Sasahara, Takakura, Yoshimoto, Yashio, Yawata, and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

**DINNEFORD'S**The Physician's  
Cure for Gout,  
Rheumatism, Gravel,  
and all  
Acidic Affections.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the

Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion,

Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Sole and most

Efficient Agent

for

Regular Use.

**DINNEFORD'S****MAGNESIA**

USE ONLY &amp; USE ALWAYS

**ATKINSON'S**MOST  
REFRESHING.

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME

Far Superior

IN HEALTH.

to the

German Kinds.

A NECESSARY

RESTORATIVE

IN SICKNESS.

**EAU DE COLOGNE****ENO'S**

A SIMPLE REMEDY

FOR ALL 'FRUIT' IMPURITIES

OF THE BLOOD.

**'SALT'**

It is not too much to say that the merits of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and

approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its

cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the

most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be

found in our trading records. — *European Mail.*

CAUTION.—See Capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' Without it you have a

worthless imitation.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

By J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &amp;c., everywhere.

**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH****WELLINGTON SILVERSMITH'S****BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING****POLYBRILLANT METAL POMADE**

NEVER BECOMES DRY &amp; HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

JOHN GASKELL &amp; SONS, Ltd., 44, Wellington Street, London, W.C.

## Intimations.

**MITSUMI BISHI CO.**

COAL DEPARTMENT.

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKYO.

CABLE ADDRESS: 'IWSAKI',

which applies to all Branch Offices and

Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

AI, ABC 5th EDITION, WESTERN

UNION CODES USED.

ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED

MANAGER, MITSUMI BISHI CO., WITH

NAME OF PLACE UNDER.

## BRANCH OFFICES.

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KANAGAWA

AND HANKOW.

## AGENCIES.

SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP.

HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.

YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA.

CHUNKIANG: GARDNER &amp; Co.

MANILA: MACDONALD &amp; Co.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies;

the Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railways; Sanyo, Kishu and the other Principal

Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korea, ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shimizu, Natsuyama, and Kami Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Steam Coal.

Sole Agents for Kigyo, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Yashimochi Coal (Karatani).

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,520,000 tons.

## TAKASHIMA COAL.

New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical

Steam Coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

CAMPBELL, MOORE &amp; CO.,

LIMITED.

JUST RECEIVED NEW

POWDER,

PERFUMERIES, SOAPS,

HAIR FRAMES,

HAIR PINS,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

## GARMICHAEL AND

CLARKE, Y. E.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

SHIPBUILDERS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: 'GARMICHAEL', HONGKONG

A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.

A. I. Code, 5th Edition.

Liberty Standard Code, 1905.

TELEPHONE: 232.

HONGKONG-HIGH-LEVEL TRAM

WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION) 37 H.O.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15

p.m. every half hour.

SATURDAY.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAY.

Extra Cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the

Company's Office, Alexander Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SONS,

Liquidators.

## Intimations.

## PHILIPPINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the

Philippine Company, Ltd., will be held at

the Offices of the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,

Queen's Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY,

the 25th day of April, 1906, at 3.15 p.m., when the

subjoined Resolution, which was passed at an

Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th day of

April, 1906, will be submitted for confirmation

as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Messrs E. H. KADOORIE &amp; CO. be appointed GENERAL

MANAGERS of the Company in the place of Messrs BENJAMIN, KELLY &amp; POTTS,

and that Article 56 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by

substituting the words 'E. H. KADOORIE &amp; CO.' for the words 'BENJAMIN, KELLY &amp; POTTS.'

J. F. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 14, 1906.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE—No. 254.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the

EOTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the

FARMERS' HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, at 6 for

6.30 p.m. precisely. YOUNG BROTHERS are

cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, April 19, 1906.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

of the MEMBERS will be held on

THURSDAY, 28th April, 1906, at 4 p.m. in the

old CHAMBER ROOM, City Hall, to nominate a

Member of the Chamber to take the place in the

Legislative Council of the Hon. Mr. Robert Shevan, who has

resigned.

Notice in writing of the names of Candidates, and of their

Proposers and Secondaries, to be lodged with the Secretary at

least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the

General Meeting.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 18, 1906.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF

CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY

MEETING of the Society will be held at its

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on

SATURDAY, the 28th April, 1906, at Noon, for the

purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors

together with Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905, and of

declaring Dividend, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 28th April to the

29th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 3, 1906.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above

Company will be held at the HEAD

OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on

SATURDAY, the 28th April, 1906, at 12.30 p.m., for the

purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors

together with Statement of Accounts to the 31st

December, 1905, and of declaring Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th April to the

28th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES WHITTALL, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1906.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,

LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY

GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's

OFFICES, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, on SATURDAY, the 12th MAY, at 12

o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th

February, 1906, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th April to the

12th May both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 23, 1906.

TUNG CHEUNG &amp; CO.,

COAL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS to TATSUMI SHOKWAI or

MOJI COAL EXPORTERS.

SOLE AGENTS for KUROBARA COAL.

Have always a Large Stock of Best

AUSTRALIAN and JAPANESE COAL and undertake to bunker steamers at the

shortest notice.

Office No. 151, Des Voeux Road Central.

Tel. Add. 'YUNGCHUI', Hongkong.

Telephone No. 418.

Hongkong, March 9, 1906.

SIR ROBERT HART'S

MEMORANDUM.

A Series of Articles on Sir Robert Hart's Scheme for the Improvement of China.

Reprinted from the China Mail. To be had in pamphlet form at this Office.

Price 50 Cents.

## Intimations.

**IF YOU CARE**

For a good beverage get one whose effects are pleasant, one which is wholesome and one which has quality as well as flavour, get

**Rainier BEER**

Delightfully refreshing, thoroughly satisfying.

You'll like it.

**M. J. CONNELL,**

7, BEAconsfield ARCADE,

DISTRIBUTING AGENT.

**COTTAM & CO., LD.**

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

THE SMARTEST COLLAR OF THE DAY.



COTTAM &amp; Co., Ltd., 10, YORK BUILDINGS.

To Let.

OFFICE TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, April 23, 1906.

TO LET.

1ST and 2nd FLOORS, No. 12, QUEEN'S

ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to LEIGH &amp; ORANGE,

1, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, March 29, 1906.

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

WITH BOARD AND RESIDENCE.







DRINK - - -

THE ONLY GENUINE

**TANSAN**

WHICH BEARS THE NAME OF

**J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.**BEWARE OF SPURIOUS  
IMITATIONSwhich are unpalatable and sometimes  
dangerous.

Per Case of 48 Pints ..... \$8.50  
 Per Dozen Pints ..... \$1.70  
 Per Case of 100 Splits ..... \$3.00  
 Per Dozen Splits ..... \$1.10

**TANSAN**  
**GINGER ALE**

Experts Testify That

**TANSAN** MAKES THE MOST  
WHOLESALE AND  
PALATABLE**GINGER ALE**  
IN THE WORLD.

PER CASE 48 PINTS ..... \$7.75  
 PER DOZEN PINTS ..... 1.05  
 PER CASE 60 SPLITS ..... 5.25  
 PER DOZEN SPLITS ..... 1.30

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS:

**H. PRICE & CO.,**

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**POWELL'S**

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

NOW SHOWING.

**Dainty**

and

**Exclusive****Novelties**

for

**SUMMER  
GOWNS.**

See

**WINDOWS.****Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,**

HONGKONG.

**SAVOY,**

LIMITED.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

**CANTON  
EMBROIDERY.**

SWATOW

DRAWN

WORK.

MANDARIN

COATS,

LACE,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

**THE SAVOY, Ltd.****TO SMOKERS.**

It is a well-known fact, admitted by the  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE MANU-  
FACTURERS themselves, that Cigarettes  
imported from Egypt are made from  
TURKISH TOBACCO, which is subject  
to a heavy Import Duty in Egypt. Hong-  
kong being a Free Port tobacco can be  
imported free of duty.

**Two Good Reasons** why it is advan-  
tagous to Smoke  
my Cigarettes.

1.—Cheapsness of my Cigarettes compared  
to imported cigarettes, owing to tobacco  
being admitted duty-free into Hongkong,  
and that you are buying direct from the  
Manufacturer, doing away with middlemen's  
profits.

2.—Freshness of my Cigarettes, as they  
are made daily for each day's consumption,  
which makes it impossible to have an old  
stock of Cigarettes, as is very likely with  
imported Cigarettes.

The following is a list of my Cigarettes  
made from the Best Turkish Tobacco at  
from 40% to 60% cheaper than imported  
cigarettes of equal quality.

NAME	SIZE	PACKED IN BOXES OF	PRICE PER 100
Great Britain.....	large	50	\$4.50
Venus.....	large	50 & 100	3.00
Hongkong Club (cork tipped).....	large	50 & 100	3.00
Admiral.....	medium	100	2.50
Princes, gold tipped (indian).....	small	100	2.00
Flor de Oriente, with tubes (indian).....	small	100	2.00
Military (gold tipped).....	medium	100	2.00
Germania.....	medium	100	1.50
Paris.....	small	100	1.50
The Peak (Tann- way).....	medium	100	1.50
Emperor of China (gold tipped).....	medium	100	1.20
Laotian.....	medium	100	1.00

We also make cheap cigarettes of second-  
grade Turkish Tobacco at \$5.00 per 1000.  
Minimum Quantity sold—1,000

To Messrs. Clubs, Hotels and all large  
Buyers, Special Terms are allowed.

**T. E. P. SPYROPULOS,**9, Beaconsfield Arcade,  
(OPPOSITE THEATRE ROYAL).**S. MOUTRIE & Co.,**

LIMITED.

YORK BUILDING,  
CHATER ROAD.

Have Just Received Shipment

of

**PLEYEL PIANOS****UPRIGHT and BABY  
GRANDS.**

These magnificent instruments, for quality  
of Tone,  
Lightness of Touch, and Perfect Finish,  
are Unsurpassed.

**S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.,**  
SOLE AGENTS,  
YORK BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

Hongkong, April 3, 1906.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**A. S. WATSON  
& Co., Ltd.**

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

**WATSON'S**

Celebrated

**'E' BLEND**

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

A blend of the finest WHISKIES  
distilled in SCOTLAND**OF GREAT AGE,  
MELLOW AND FINE  
FLAVOUR.**Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the  
BEST WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

The following are also recom-  
mended, and are unsurpassed in  
quality and price—

Per Doz.

**A.—Thorne's Blend ...\$12.00****B.—Glenorchy, Mellow****Blend, a fine 'Soda****Whisky of great age 12.00****C.—Aberlour-Glenlivet 13 50****D.—H.K.D. Blend of****the Finest Old Malt****Scotch Whiskies ... 18.00****A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

## DEATHS.

ROBINSON.—On April 20 at Chikling,  
MARY O. ROBINSON.  
SHAW.—At Seattle, Washington, U. S.  
A. WILLIAM SHAW, Master Mariner, late  
of the China Navigation S.S. Co., Shang-  
hai. By Cable.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Auctions.

11 a.m.—Auction of Sundry Nautical  
Instruments, &c., at Mr. F. Kiene's  
Sale Room, at No. 7, Mosque Terrace.  
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furni-  
ture, &c., at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's  
Sale Rooms.

## Meetings.

5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Eothen Mark  
Lodge.  
3.15 p.m.—Meeting of Philippine Co-  
ld., at the Office of National Bank  
of China, Ltd.

## Miscellaneous.

Goods per Delit not cleared at 4 p.m.  
on this date subject to rent.  
Goods per Palermo not cleared at 4 p.m.  
on this date subject to rent.  
Goods per Lightning undelivered after  
2 p.m. on this date will be landed.

## General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, April 26—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Curios,  
&c., at Mr. F. Kiene's Sale Rooms.  
2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Fur-  
niture, &c., at No. 7, Mosque Terrace.  
4 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong General  
Chamber of Commerce at City Hall.  
5 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Club in  
Club House.

FRIDAY, April 27—  
Noon—Auction German Steamer All An-  
chors, Gear, &c., at Mr. Geo. P. Lam-  
mer's Sale Rooms.  
2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Fur-  
niture, &c., at No. 7, Mosque Terrace,  
Kowloon.

SATURDAY, April 28—  
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Fur-  
niture, &c., at No. 3, Ormsby Villa, Kow-  
loon.  
Noon—Meeting of Union Insurance So-  
ciety of Canton, Ltd., at Head Office.  
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of China Traders'  
Insurance Co., Ltd., at Head Office.  
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Jockey  
Club in City Hall.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Fur-  
niture, &c., at No. 4, The Albany, Peak  
Road.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Rare Old Peking  
Curios, at Mr. F. Kiene's Sale Rooms.  
9 p.m.—Performance by Hongkong  
Amateur Dramatic Club in City Hall.  
Transfer Books of Hongkong Electric  
Co., Ltd., close from this date to 12th  
May inclusive.  
Goods per Trieste undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

SUNDAY, May 3—  
3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property,  
at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's Sale  
Rooms.

## NOTICE.

THE EDITORIAL OFFICES of  
the CHINA MAIL are now located  
at No. 8 QUEEN'S ROAD Cen-  
TRAL (first floor), Opposite  
Messrs. CALDBECK, MACGRE-  
GOR and Co.  
THE BUSINESS OFFICE and  
PRINTING WORKS are at No. 5  
WYNDHAM ST.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1906.

## THE PRICE OF PEACE.

Within the last few days there have  
been no less than five accidents, three  
of which unfortunately were attended  
by loss of life, on war ships. In two  
instances the disaster occurred on British  
vessels and the others were upon French,  
American and Japanese boats respec-  
tively. Were it not that people's  
attention has been so engrossed by the  
holocaust at San Francisco it is  
certain that considerable comment  
would have been passed upon such  
an extraordinary sequence of accidents.

The fact that bursting guns were  
responsible in three cases out of the  
five suggests that there is something  
radically wrong about the modern sys-  
tem of big gun manufacture. Or it may  
mean that in the attempt to secure  
the best results from the high explosives  
which are in use at the present day the  
limit of safety is disregarded. No doubt  
there will be an inquiry into this ques-  
tion and such deplorable accidents will  
be guarded against as much as possible.

As might have been expected the great  
British armaments were responsible for  
the loss of a vessel, fortunately only a  
torpedo boat. No doubt this incident  
will be made the text, by the opponents  
of the expenditure of money upon  
national defence, upon which to preach  
many long and unedifying sermons on  
the wastefulness of keeping up a great  
army and navy. Abstract calculations  
may be expected which will set out how  
many unemployed might have been kept  
at reproductive work or how many de-  
serving Labour Members paid a Par-  
liamentary stipend with the money that

the hapless torpedo boat cost. There is  
no gainsaying the fact that the upkeep  
of an efficient defence force entails a great  
expenditure. But the cost is relative.  
The man who insures his business office  
does not regard the premiums paid an-  
nually as so much money thrown away  
because he has never been burnt out.  
The expenditure upon the army and  
navy may perhaps be compared more  
happily to the financial burden involved  
in supporting an efficient fire brigade.  
The most dull witted can see that such  
expenditure is absolutely justified, al-  
though the fire brigade may draw large  
sums annually from reproductive chan-  
nels and may seldom render services of  
moment. The Peace Society people  
would hardly be satisfied to abolish all  
fire fighting organisations on these  
grounds. Should it be necessary more-  
over, in order to be assured of the efficacy  
of the material at the disposal of the  
fire brigades, to put it to a test which  
would probably involve the destruction  
of some portion of it the knowledge  
gained would obviously compensate for  
the loss. So is it with naval ma-  
nuvres. Evolutions can be worked out  
to the smallest detail on paper but it is  
clear that there must always be a  
difference between theory and practice.  
In handling an immense agglomeration  
of warships the personal equation must  
be taken into account. These manuvres  
teach many lesson which would be acted  
upon when the real necessity came, and  
if the loss of one or two vessels occurs  
the wise taxpayer consoles himself with  
the reflection that a fair price has always  
to be paid for a good thing. No doubt  
it would be a very excellent thing for  
everyone if all the war material in the  
world could be thrown upon the  
scrapheap and all the men who now  
devote years of their lives in training  
themselves the more effectually to slay  
each other, released to take their part in  
creating wealth. But until human  
nature is very radically altered it is  
obvious that it is idle to dream of any  
general agreement among the nations to  
adopt such a course. The nation that  
did so without seeing that all the other  
nations were acting similarly would be  
inviting national effacement and it  
seems most singular that this fact is  
invariably overlooked by the radical  
section in Great Britain which is always  
crying out for a reduction in the defence  
estimates. Until the brotherhood of  
man is firmly adopted as a world wide  
creed, and the Labour Member falls  
upon the neck of the coolies in South  
Africa and a great number of other  
desirable but hardly likely things occur,  
it will be for us to philosophically ac-  
cept the defence expenditure and the  
loss of an occasional torpedo boat as the  
unavoidable price of peace.

The gentle Mr Winston Churchill is  
receiving rough treatment at the hands  
of a powerful section of the British  
Press. The big dailies have chastised  
him in para. and editorials and many of  
the weeklies and reviews have joined in  
the jump upon his political chest. The  
Pall Mall Gazette calls him the "Ben-  
jamin Pup," and the World editorially  
suggests that being a pup he should  
be promptly called to heel, as we  
cannot afford to allow impudence  
to yelp at the dignity of our Col-  
onies and ourselves. Though this  
style of writing savours strongly of  
the personal it is warranted. When  
told by a military officer in South  
Africa that he was trading upon his  
father's reputation, patted his chest and  
said: "The time will come when Lord  
Randolph Churchill will be simply re-  
membered as being the father of Winston  
Churchill?" Poor Lord Randolph!

The American Insurance Companies,  
to use a colloquialism which happily  
meets the case, are evidently "playing  
the game." As will be seen from one  
of our exclusive cables they have decided  
to pay all the claims arising out of the  
catastrophe at San Francisco, which are  
estimated to total \$22,000,000. This  
will involve a heavy strain upon the  
resources of the companies but on the  
very lowest ground their decision is  
wise. It is quite conceivable that, with  
the immense amount of wealth they have  
behind them, these great corporations

could fight the claims through all the  
courts in the United States and the hap-  
less policyholders would have to wait  
years for their money if they could ever  
get it. The voluntary surrender of this  
alternative to paying will soon recoup  
the corporations for their immense outlay,  
as a gigantic stimulus will be given to  
insurance. To inspire confidence is to  
ensure success with all great financial  
concerns and this has been instantly  
recognised by the American Insurance  
Companies. This is a most gratifying  
postscript to all the unpleasant dis-  
closures in regard to American insurance  
methods which have been made public  
during the last two years and will firmly  
re-establish them in the honourable  
position which they occupied in the  
past. It is to be hoped that the British  
offices, with which so many of the  
residents of San Francisco were insured,  
will not be slow to follow the  
magnanimous example set them by their  
American rivals.

## LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

It is now claimed that jiu-jitsu is of  
Dutch origin.

A great fire broke out in the State  
forest at Hiroshima on the 7th inst.

There were some disorderly scenes at  
the opening of the Osaka exhibition on the  
10th inst.

There is to be a semi-official journal  
published in Seoul in Korean and Japanese,  
under the auspices of the Resident-  
General.

Disastrous explosions took place on  
April 17 at three private magazines at  
Osaka, causing damage to an elementary  
school and also to a tramcar.

An arrest has been made at Kioto of a  
Korean and Japanese who are suspected of  
being concerned in the extensive circulation  
of forged Japanese notes in Corea.

It is stated that the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha  
is making arrangements for the construc-  
tion of a great floating dock for Kobe,  
capable of receiving vessels of over 10,000  
tons.

The fire alarm was sounded last even-  
ing it being reported that an outbreak had  
occurred at St. George's House. The Bri-  
gade turned out but it was then discovered  
that it was only an electric wire that had  
fused and the firemen's services were not  
required.

This Japanese "spies," whose arrest  
with a map of Sydney harbour in their  
possession was the occasion of some sen-  
sation-making recently, were two Kobe  
merchants who are interested in the recon-  
struction of Kobe harbour and had procured  
maps of Sydney harbour in that connection.

Japanese Naval Disaster.

The explosion of a mine took place on  
April 19 on board a boat during mace-  
laying practice at Yokosuka by torpedo  
students. Two instructors and four stu-  
dents were killed and four students injured.

## Great Fire at Moji.

A fire broke out in the shore godown  
at Moji on April 18. Over a thousand  
piculs of cotton belonging to the Mitsui  
Bussan Kaisha were burnt or damaged by  
water. The loss is estimated at 20,000  
yen.

## Volcanoes in Japan.

A telegram from Tokyo, dated April  
18, states that white smoke is bursting  
near Bayannais Rock to a height of 1000  
feet, and light stones are drifting in the  
neighbourhood. Bayannais Island or  
Rock is situated about 550 miles to the South  
East of the main island of Nippon.

## The Nanchang Massacre.

According to the conclusions arrived at  
by Dr. C. H. Dawe, Sirgong, R. N., M. R.  
C. S., (Eng.); L. R. C. P., (Lon.), who  
held a post-mortem examination on the  
body of Chiang, whose death was respon-  
sible for the Nanchang outbreak, the  
official committed suicide. This absolves  
the French priest from the charges made  
against him by the Chinese.

## The Russo-Chinese Negotiations.

A telegram from Peking, dated April  
19, states that it is reported that the  
Russian Minister was yesterday angered at  
receiving an unsatisfactory reply from H.E.  
Zang-Shao-yi on the conditions of the  
Manchuria negotiations; and that he has  
declared that China's hesitation is evident  
proof of insincerity. Russia he says, has  
made her own decision and he will at once  
order Russian women and children residing  
in Manchuria to leave for home.

THE industrious mechanic finds Stearns'  
Wine of Cod Liver Oil to be of great  
help to him. It restores and preserves his  
good health, supports his strength and  
energy, and thereby makes his work less  
irksome.

RHEUMATISM MAKES LIFE  
MISERABLE.

A happy home is the most valuable pos-  
session that is within the reach of  
man, but you cannot enjoy the comfort  
if you are suffering from rheumatism. You  
throw aside business cares when you enter  
your home and you can be relieved from  
those rheumatic pains also by applying  
Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application  
will give you relief and its continued use  
for a short time will bring about a per-  
manent cure. For sale by all chemists and  
storekeepers.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

ANGLO-TIBETAN  
TREATY.

## CONCLUDED AT LAST.

## A Satisfactory Agreement.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, April 24.

Wires from Peking state that the  
Anglo-Tibetan Treaty has at last been  
concluded.

The main provisions in the Treaty  
are as follow—

1. Great Britain recognises Tibet  
as a Chinese protectorate and  
will not interfere with the internal  
affairs of the country provided no  
other country attempts to do so.
2. China agrees to open the markets  
of Tibet to Indian trade and  
establish a telegraph system  
throughout the country.
3. Great Britain is to have the pre-  
ference in regard to railway,  
mining or other concessions in  
Tibet, and only Chinese workmen  
are to be employed in connection  
with such undertakings.
4. China is to pay Great Britain the  
sum of Taels 2,400,000 to cover  
the cost of the Lhasa Mission.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

## MINERS' STRIKE IN FRANCE.

## Battle With Dragons.

## The Strikers Victorious.

LONDON, April 22.  
A pitched battle has taken place between  
6,000 strikers and a detachment of Dragons  
between Dornain and Havelny.  
The Dragons were compelled to release  
their prisoners; two Captains and ten  
troopers were wounded; the horses were  
slashed with knives.  
The strikers eventually proceeded to  
Havelny, where they sacked the houses.

LATER.

The situation in the north of France  
continues serious.

THE ALDERSHOT RAGGING  
CASE.

## The Offenders Punished.

LONDON, April 22.  
The decision of the War Office on the  
Aldershot ragging case has been promul-  
gated.  
Colonel Cuthbert has been relieved of  
his command; Adjutant Stray has been  
relieved of his appointment and the four  
Lieutenants, who were placed under arrest,  
lose a year's seniority.  
Lieutenant Kennedy has left the regi-  
ment.

## FOOTBALL.

## The English Cup Tie.

LONDON, April 22.  
Everton has beaten Newcastle United,  
in the English Cup tie, by one goal to  
nil, at the Crystal Palace. Over 60,000  
spectators were present.

## Kidnapping a Boy.

Another instance of the trade that is  
done in Chinese boys and girls was given  
at the Magistrate's, this morning, when two  
coolies were charged with kidnapping a  
small Chinese boy. The evidence was to  
the effect that the boy went out into the  
street to gather up rice that was "spilt"  
on the roadway in carrying it from junkat West  
Point to the godowns. While he was thus  
engaged one of the men spoke to him and  
asked if he would like something to eat.  
To this the boy said he was hungry and  
the boy was hungry. The men provided  
some chow and first took the boy to a house  
at Shek Tong Shui and afterwards to Third  
Street. By this time the boy's parents had  
become alarmed and the police succeeded  
in tracing the defendants and arresting  
them in the same house as their captive.  
The boy, it is alleged, was to be taken to  
Swatow and sold. The defendants pleaded  
not guilty and one of them said he was  
given 20 cents to take the boy to Canton.  
They did not want to steal him. The case  
was remanded until to-morrow.

WHY be bony, angular and weakly  
when you may as well be plump  
and robust? Stearns' Wine of Cod  
Liver Oil is a great flesh-producer. You  
can use nothing better, in connection with  
wholesome food, to increase your weight.

A REMEDY THAT IS TRULY  
MAGICAL IN ITS POWERS TO  
RELIEVE PAIN.

MR Lewis Rozario, Manager of Madras  
Co-op. Stores of Madras, India,  
says: "I certainly think Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is  
one of the best medicines made. I had  
been suffering from an attack of colic and  
after trying a couple of prescriptions with-  
out relief, a friend suggested that I take  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea  
Remedy. I did so and the result was truly  
magical for it gave me immediate relief.  
About that time several of my staff were  
attacked in a like manner and out of this  
same bottle I cured them all." For sale by  
all chemists and storekeepers.



## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

## CONGRESS TO THE RESCUE.

## A Large Vote Recommended.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

LONDON, April 23. President Roosevelt has recommended Congress to vote an additional sum of \$1,500,000 (£300,000) for the relief of the sufferers at San Francisco, as it turns out that the disaster is the most appalling one in the history of the country.

## THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

## American Companies Pay All Claims.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

LONDON, April 23. The American Insurance Companies have decided to pay all claims under their policies with respect to the damage caused by the fire.

It is believed that altogether \$110,000,000 (\$22,000,000) will be paid to policy holders in San Francisco.

## ACTORS ESCAPE.

## A Sensational Incident.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

LONDON, April 23. During the progress of the earthquake several operatic stars, including Caruso Sembrich, escaped in their night attire.

One artist effected his escape barefooted and in his pyjamas, while, as he fled to safety, he clutched his violin in his hand.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

## New York's Timely Help.

LONDON, April 22. New York has raised \$3,000,000 for the sufferers from the earthquake in San Francisco.

## Camp of the Homeless.

The homeless are encamped in the parks and open places, the wealthy alongside the poorest. All efforts are concentrated on sheltering and rationing. The people are most orderly.

## Prospect of a Save.

There are good hopes of saving the suburb called the Western addition, and Northward to presidio (sic), but the fire at the water front is uncontrolled, fanned by a strong N.W. wind, and threatening the ferry, the only means of egress: the water mains are being restored.

## The Fire Under Control.

LONDON, April 22. The fire at the waterfront has now been controlled, and the ferry is safe; the trains are beginning to run to San Francisco, which for 25 square miles is in ashes; the banks will reopen on Wednesday. All the mails in the San Francisco Post office were saved.

## CANADIAN SYMPATHY.

## A Practical Gift.

LONDON, April 22. The Canadian House of Commons, at the suggestion of Mr. Grey, has voted \$100,000 in aid of San Francisco.

## SHIPPING DELAY.

## Pacific Mail Liners Stopped.

Mr. S. Silverstone, local agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, informs us that owing to the terrible calamity that has befallen San Francisco there will be no sailing of the company's steamers for Hongkong until further notice.

## STEAMSHIP OFFICES.

## WRECKED.

## Home Offices of Local Companies Destroyed.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Co. and Portland and Asiatic Steamship Co. have received information from San Francisco that the Merchants Exchange Building, located at 431 California Street was completely destroyed by fire due to the earthquake.

This was one of the largest buildings in the city, containing 14 stories, and was completed in December 1904. The home office of the Pacific Mail

Steamship Co., the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company, and the Agents' offices of the Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co., and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, also the offices of the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Co., occupied the 7th floor. The Southern Pacific Company occupied 9 floors of the building.

## THE NEWS IN MANILA.

## Cable Communication Severed.

Owing to the cable being interrupted by the earthquake the Manila papers have been dependent for news upon the cable between Hongkong and the capital of the Philippines. However some significant messages were received by the cable company from the San Francisco operator on Wednesday night and early Thursday morning, and are reprinted in Cable News. They are as follows.

9.40 Wednesday, San Francisco advice: Earthquake here destroyed half the city. Place all on fire. Ceiling fell in on us. We will call later. Goodbye.

10.20 San Francisco advice: Light shut off. Unable to handle apparatus.

11. p.m. No change in situation. Midnight. Cable practically stopped.

2 a.m. Preparing to move out on account of fire.

2.15 a.m. City placed under martial law. Situation somewhat improved.

2.40 a.m. We are compelled to abandon the office. Goodbye. We shall try to communicate with you from the cable but.

## Additional Messages to Cable Office.

Terrific earthquake at 5.15 this morning. City in ruins. Many fires started. Office escaped serious damage. Members of cable staff unhurt. Land line system completely demoralized.

At 12.30 cable came through. City on fire. Expect to be ordered out any moment. Burning all around us. Nearest approach to our building a block away.

At 12.40 a.m. You may lose us any minute. Constant quakes.

2 a.m. Preparing to move. Street looks doomed. We shall try to save all apparatus we can but are unable to get a conveyance.

At 10.15 San Francisco time a.m. Cable staff ordered out of building expecting to transfer operations to Cable house. Nothing further since then.

## Previous Earthquakes at Frisco.

Like all the rest of the Pacific coast, says the Manila Cable News, California is liable to earthquakes, which in recent geological ages have produced considerable changes in the strata of the Coast range. During the whole of May of the year 1812 the southern part of California was violently agitated, and the disturbances continued with more or less severity throughout the entire summer. Had the state then been as thickly populated as it is now, loss of life would no doubt have been very great, judging from the accounts of the earthquakes preserved in the Spanish missions.

So frequent and so violent were the shocks in that year, that the people abandoned their houses and slept on the ground for weeks. In September the missions of San Juan Capistrano and La Purisima were destroyed, and thirty or forty persons killed at the first named place; also a large number at Purisima, but how many was never ascertained. At Santa Barbara a tidal wave rushed into the interior, but the inhabitants, having observed the previous recession of the sea, had moved to the adjacent high ground and thus escaped destruction.

In the year 1803, in the months of June and July, there were numerous shocks at the Presidio of San Francisco.

On the 8th of October, 1865, the whole region adjacent to the Bay of San Francisco was violently disturbed, and many buildings thrown, while hardly one of brick or stone within the city itself escaped injury; but few lives were lost, though great alarm was felt.

Since that time there has been no severe shock having its focus near the coast; but in 1872 the whole Sierra Nevada, and the adjacent State of Nevada, were most violently shaken, the centre of the shock having been along the axis of the range, from which the waves were propagated east and west with equal velocity. Immense quantities of rock were thrown down from the granite pinnacles in the highest sierra.

The small settlement of Lone Pine, in Owens Valley, at the last base of the mountains, was completely demolished, and between twenty and thirty persons killed. Luckily the heaviest part of the shock was limited to a region hardly at all inhabited, so that the destruction of life was insignificant in comparison with the extent and violence of the disturbance. Lighter shocks continued to be felt, for two or three months after the first severe one, through the whole extent of Owens Valley.

The extent or dominant violence, of which there is a fine group midway in the valley between its two extremities, showed no signs of being affected by this exhibition of the seismic force. There are in the Coast range long and very straight fissures in the rocks, which have been produced by earthquakes in modern times, and these have in some instances been accompanied by changes in the relative level of the ground on each side.

## RECORDING THE SHOCK.

The Microseismograph at Work. The Ventini microseismograph at the Manila Observatory, on the 18th began to register a microseismic disturbance due to a very distant earthquake, undoubtedly that felt in San Francisco, reported the Cable news.

When the disturbance took place in San Francisco it was about half past five in the morning. According to the average velocity determined by latest investigations, it took twenty minutes at least for the waves to reach Manila, thus the earthquake must have occurred in San Francisco at about a quarter past five. This is approximate.

The two horizontal components registered perfectly, the Ene-new component acquiring an amplitude of four millimetres and the NW-SE a little more than one. The vertical movements were scarcely perceptible.

The preliminary vibrations of first and second grade lasted 24 minutes and 52 seconds the length being proportionate to the distance between Manila and San Francisco. The duration of the oscillations of maximum amplitude were 30 minutes and 16 seconds, and the total duration of the earthquake, including the small final oscillations was three hours and ten seconds.

The record shows that there was a distinct tremor lasting several minutes before the shock was felt. This tremor was probably unnoticed and so slow was its increase that not until the walls of the buildings began to cave in and roofs fall, did the people realize that a violent earthquake was threatening to swallow up the entire city.

The force of the shock was first felt about 5.15 a.m. San Francisco time, about 9.50 p.m. Manila time, according to the log book of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. About twenty minutes after the shock had reached its maximum force in San Francisco and the buildings were tottering on their bases, the needles of the Ventini apparatus here commenced to vibrate with considerable rapidity. The observer on night duty at the observatory watched the needle as it waved to and fro over the paper, tracing its path on the smoked surface, recording in miniature at a distance of some 8,000 miles, the oscillations of the earth in and around the falling city, apparently the seismic centre.

Finding the vibrations of the needle assumed dimensions which indicated something more than a passing local or distant tremor, the observer called the attention of Padre Algue, the director of the weather bureau, to the fact. Padre Algue at once realized the importance of the movements of the apparatus and watched with intense interest the feeble little needles as they corresponded to the upward and downward movements of the ponderous weights suspended from the central masonry pillar, weights which conveyed to the needles the life which caused them to tell their tale on the paper record which they run like the attenuated legs of a spider. Quicker and quicker the needles travelled over the prepared surface, recording the oscillations and telling in numbers and awe inspiring silence the terrible tale of destruction taking place at a long distance, but somewhere unknown.

Curse after curse was rolled out on the record, each telling of the destruction of some magnificent building or the killing of some unfortunate victim of the catastrophe. Where the destruction to life and property was taking place could not be conjectured. The needles told it all as they silently moved along, each like the finger of God tracing on the paper the world's history the story of one of the greatest catastrophes that has ever occurred.

## PRESENTATION ON THE

## "WING CHAI."

## A Life Saving Medal.

A very interesting ceremony took place yesterday afternoon, in honour of the "Wing Chai" when a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the invitation of the Captain and the trustees of the Bellios Fund to witness the ceremony of presenting a life saving medal. The recipient was the steamer's first officer, Mr. A. H. Brown, who, it will be remembered, heroically saved a Chinaman's life during a heavy gale on January 24, of the present year. The "Wing Chai" was at the time on her way to Macao and two men were observed clinging to a piece of upturned wreckage. The steamer was brought as close as possible to it but to lower a boat was impossible, owing to the high seas running. A life buoy was thrown out which one man grabbed, but the other was too weak to reach it and was about to sink when Mr. Brown dived and saved him. The act was most courageous and one by which Mr. Brown placed his own life in great danger.

The Rev. Mr. Pearce invited Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence to present the medal, and at the same time paid a tribute to the memory of the late Hon. Mr. E. R. Bellios (the founder of the fund), the present being the first time the trustees have been called upon to perform a public function since his death. He also hoped that Mr. Brown's heroic act towards a Chinaman would inspire men of the latter inclination to act in like manner towards Europeans in danger of drowning. He felt sure that in this part of China the old superstition that it was unlucky to rescue a drowning man was no longer believed in.

Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence then presented the medal and said that she felt greatly honoured to do so as it was so nobly deserved. A cheque was also handed to Captain Austin for the Chinese sailors who had assisted in the rescue, and a record of the event was given Captain Austin for his share in bringing the ship to the wreck and rendering the rescue possible.

Mr. Bellios proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence, which was heartily carried, and Captain Austin returned thanks on behalf of Mr. Brown and the sailors. He had received a gold medal for saving life in the Bay of Hiscay and was proud to have another medal list on his ship. The Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence thanked Mr. Bellios for the reference made to his wife, and after the party had been entertained at refreshments proceedings concluded with three hearty cheers.

## BURNS AND SCALDS.

THE pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm with a feather. It also helps the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment and unless the burn is very severe does not scar the skin. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

## THE PERJURY CASE.

## MOTION FOR RELEASE REFUSED.

## Application to the Privy Council.

In the Supreme Court this morning His Lordship the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) gave his reserved judgment on the application for the release of Chan Hong Kiu, Chan Yim, Tang Hung, Wong Kai Ho, Lau Sing Kio, Shu Kai, Un and Ng In Ting who were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for perjury.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., appeared on behalf of the Chinese merchants.

The Court was crowded with Chinese when the Chief Justice read his judgment. After quoting section 31 of Ordinance 3 of 1873, he said: "Here is about as plain a set of words used for declaring a plain purpose as could well be imagined; and I acted on the summary powers conferred by the section at the close of the trial of an issue directed in the bankruptcy of the Lai Hong Bank. The issue was whether Wong Ka Cheung was a partner in the bank, and it was tried before me with a common jury, the trial lasting six days. I sentenced to imprisonment eight witnesses called for the plaintiff in the issue, addressing to seven of them who were in Court when the verdict was given, the following words:—"These eight witnesses have to my mind been guilty of the most flagrant conspiracy to defraud the alleged partner Wong Ka Cheung. They have each been guilty of the most corrupt perjury, and in virtue of the provisions of the law which empowers me to deal at once with such cases, I commit each of them to prison for three months without hard labour."

One of the eight, Wong Tse was not in Court, and the Bailiff has been unable to execute the warrant. It is not stretching inference too far to say that he must then and there have gone into hiding and absconded.

My action has been challenged: and according to the argument, what seems so plain is in reality obscure; what appears to be such a straightforward direction is in reality so full of complexity, so tedious, so dubious, that I doubt whether, if the argument is sound, it would be possible to put the provision of the law as to summary powers in force.

As if to make everything correspond, a most complex method was adopted for bringing the matter before me. There was first a motion for a habeas corpus to bring up the prisoners; and secondly a direct motion to the Court to release them from custody on certain grounds which I will deal with presently. It was admitted that everything that could be said in favour of the liberation could be said on the motion, and that the habeas corpus was not necessary to bringing the motion. Why the writ was moved for I fail to understand: but as it was applied for and as I granted it in Chambers, subject to the question being argued whether it was a proper application to make in the circumstances, the point involved must be considered.

I cannot read the case of ex parte Ferrandis in any other way than as laying down in as clear a manner as possible that a writ of habeas corpus will not lie where the commitment has been by a superior Court of record. The principle of the decision is that a superior Court may adjudge a man guilty of contempt and imprison him without setting forth on the face of the warrant of commitment the grounds upon which its adjudication proceeded; and as it is the validity of the legal process which is tested by habeas corpus, there is in the case of a commitment for contempt by a superior Court no ground for issuing the habeas corpus; therefore the writ was refused. That principle governs the grounds of the motion for the writ in this case.

I now come to the substantive motion. It was argued that the commitment was bad for three reasons: first, that the prisoners were not informed what statements made by them respectively constituted the alleged perjury; secondly, that before sentence was passed upon them an opportunity was not given to them of being heard in their own behalf; and thirdly, that an opportunity was not given to them of showing cause why they should not be so committed. These reasons are not based on the words of the section, but on the general principle that no man is to be committed without being heard, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts this power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further enquiry; and if there is no enquiry, the essential principles vanish. . . . Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact, material to the issue in a case, made by a witness under oath, and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court after the observance of all essential principles of law that the prisoners should be committed," already the very plain words of the section, are becoming nebulous, and their purpose obscured; but when the meaning of this phrase is understood they are lost to sight completely. . . . The phrase involves a petitio principii: for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts



## Shipping.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

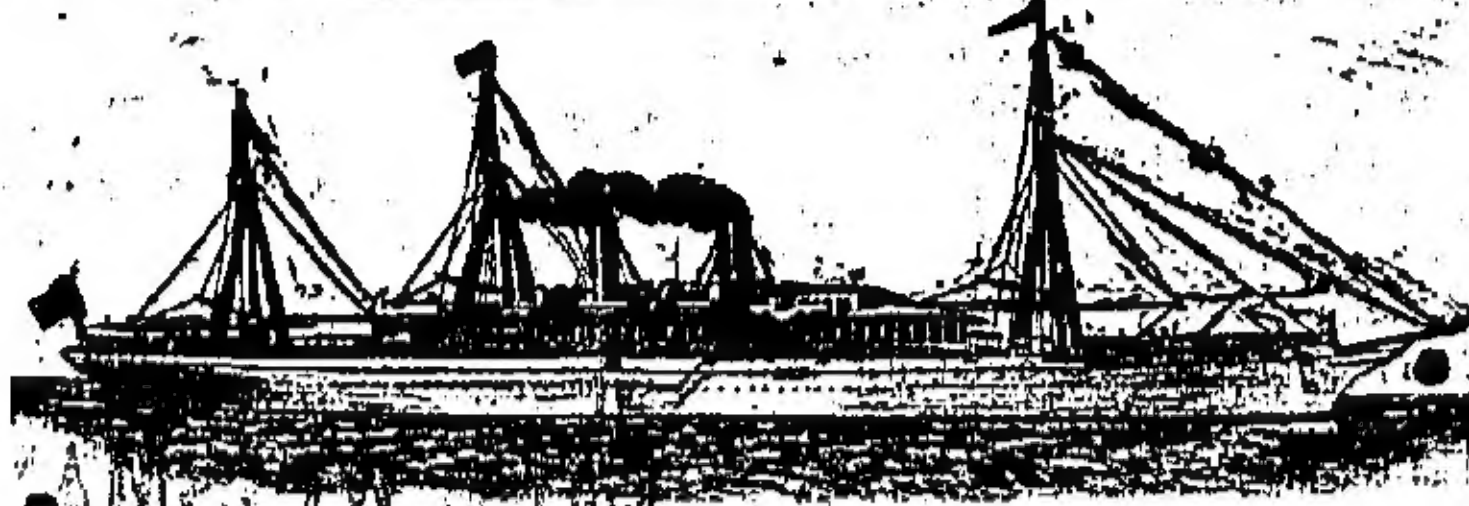
WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATE named:-

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON & ANTWERP, via Suez, Pango, Cebu, Port Said, and Alexandria.	BOCOTRA	About 25th April.	Freight only.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, Cebu, and Hongkong.	Palawan	About 29th April.	Freight only.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, Cebu, and Hongkong.	DONGOLA, 8000 tons	About 3rd May.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, via SUEZ, PANGA, CEBU, and HONGKONG.	DEVANHA, 8000 tons	Noon, 5th May.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON, &c.	T. H. HIDE, R.N. 3rd Class	May.	

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



**LUXURY-SPEED-PUNCTUALITY.**  
The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule of 12 Days across the Pacific to the EMPRESS LINE, saving 5 to 7 Days OCEAN TRAVEL, 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.

Proposed Sailings, (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
MONTEAGLE	5500	Wednesday, May 2	May 29
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	4200	Wednesday, May 23	June 19
R.M.S. TARTAN	4200	Wednesday, May 30	June 26
EMPEROR OF CHINA	4200	Wednesday, June 6	July 3
EMPEROR OF INDIA	4200	Wednesday, June 13	July 10
ATTENTION	4200	Wednesday, June 20	July 17

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS, DAILY from the PACIFIC to the ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. MONTEAGLE, TARTAN and ATTENTION carry INTERMEDIATE Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

CORNER PRINCE STREET and PRATA, Opposite Blake Pier.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI	AMARA	THURSDAY, April 26, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, April 27, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	FAUSANG	SATURDAY, April 28, at 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	CHONGSHING	SATURDAY, April 28, at 4 P.M.

\* These Steamers have superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

+ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
DAIGI MARU, Capt. T. Ogasawara	TAMU, via SWATOW, AND AMOY, SHANGHAI, via SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW, AND FUKUOKA, via SWATOW, AND AMOY, SUNDAY, May 2, at 4 P.M.	SUNDAY, April 29, 10 A.M.
MAIZURU MARU, Capt. H. Ogasawara	TAMU, via SWATOW, AND AMOY, SHANGHAI, via SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW, AND FUKUOKA, via SWATOW, AND AMOY, SUNDAY, May 2, at 4 P.M.	TUESDAY, 1st May.
DAIGI MARU, Capt. H. Ogasawara	TAMU, via SWATOW, AND AMOY, SHANGHAI, via SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW, AND FUKUOKA, via SWATOW, AND AMOY, SUNDAY, May 2, at 4 P.M.	WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 4 P.M.
SHOSHU MARU, Capt. N. Ogasawara	TAMU, via SWATOW, AND AMOY, SHANGHAI, via SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW, AND FUKUOKA, via SWATOW, AND AMOY, SUNDAY, May 2, at 4 P.M.	THURSDAY, May 4, at 4 P.M.

These Steamers have excellent Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled Table.

+ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze & Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s local Branch Office, at Queen's Road, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

## CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To SAIL
SHAWMUT	3500	E. V. Roberts	28th April.
TRENTON	3500	T. W. Garlick	28th May.
SHAWMUT	3500	G. V. Williams	2nd July.
TRENTON	3500	E. V. Roberts	27th July.
SHAWMUT	3500	T. W. Garlick	22nd Aug.

\* Cargo only.

CHAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND COINAGE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The Twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Trenton are fitted with very superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in hold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

Dodwell & Co. Limited, GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

## Shipping.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT. MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL. TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA, AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	JASON	28th April	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	DEUCALION	5th May	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	TITUS	12th "	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	HYSON	19th "	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	GLAUCUS	26th "	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	RHODEUS	3rd May	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	DOMESKUS	10th "	

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP, BELLEPHON		8th May.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL, CALIGAS		15th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP, BEOTON		22nd "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP, JASON		29th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP, DEUCALION		5th June.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL, HYSON		12th "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL, DOMESKUS		19th "

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

## THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA		16th May.

From	STEAMERS	To SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and all PACIFIC COAST		26th April.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	27th April.
CHEFOO & TIENSIN	KUANGHONG	27th April.
CEBU & ILOILO	KAITONG	1st May.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PT. DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COORATOWN, CATANAN, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	TAITIAN	3rd May.
CALLAO	SHANTUNG	5th May.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these Steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

+ Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze & Northern China Ports.

+ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, Single and Return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon, midships. Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardesses carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamships	Tons	Captains	For	Sailing Dates
RUBY	2540	R. Almond	Manila Direct.	SATURDAY, 28th April, at 12 o'clock Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct.	5th May, at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. RAMSAY, About 25th May, 1906.

For Freight, and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

## THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via PORTS.

THE Steamship DAKOTAH, will be despatched for the above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 16th May, 1906.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 13, 1906.

## SHIRE LINE.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship FLINTSHIRE, will be despatched for the above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 16th May, 1906.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

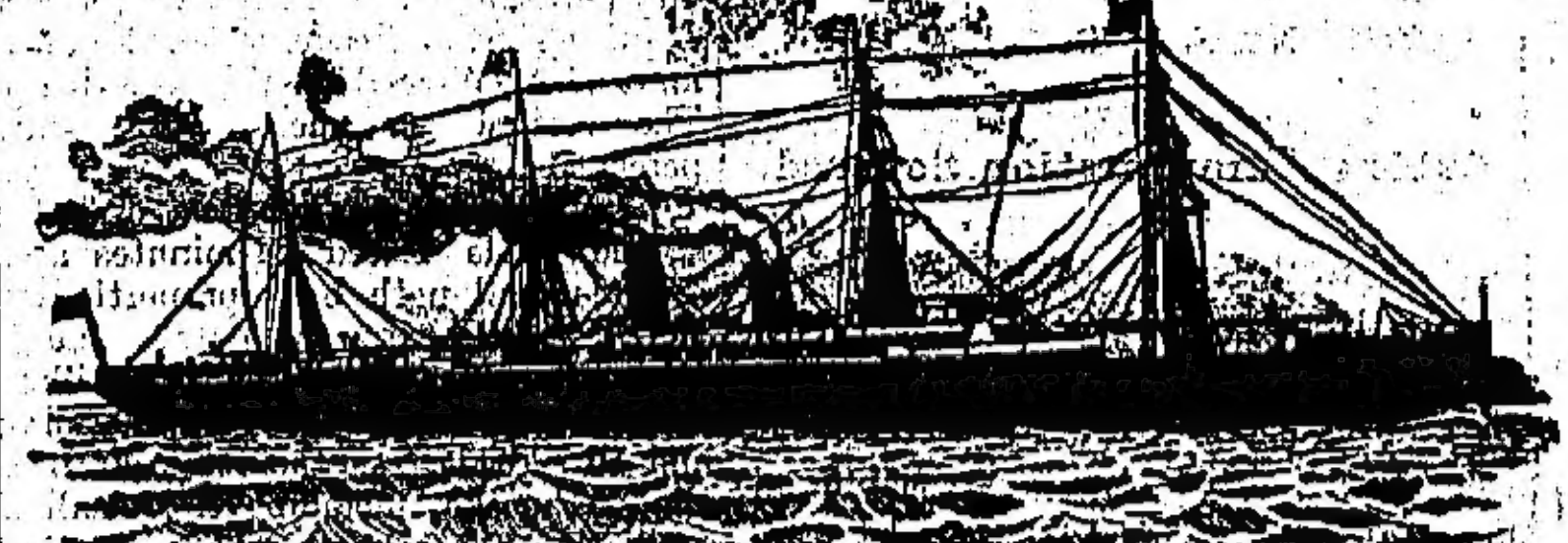
Hongkong, April 6, 1906.

## Shipping.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## U.S. MAIL LINES.

VIA HONOLULU. TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.



## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only line taking the warm Southern Route across the Pacific, via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	Tons	TO SAIL
* HONGKONG MARU, 11,000 Gross Tons		27th April, at Noon.
* KOREA, 13,000		1st May, at Noon.
* COPTO, 9,000		11th May, at Noon.
* SIBERIA, 18,000		18th May, at Noon.
* AMERICA MARU, 11,000		25th May, at Noon.
* MONGOLIA, 11,000		1st June, at Noon.
* CHINA, 11,000		12th June, at Noon.
* NIPPON MARU, 11,000		19th June, at Noon.
* DORIC, 3,500		26th June, at Noon.
* MANCHURIA, 7,000		3rd July, at Noon.

RECORD FAST TRIPS. Yokohama to San Francisco, via KOREA, 18,000 tons, September 18-27th 1905; 10 days, 11 hours and 5 minutes. San Francisco to Honolulu, via SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, August 16th-30th, 1905; 4 days, 19 hours. San Francisco to Yokohama, via SIBERIA, calling at Midway Islands and Honolulu en route, August 16th-31st, 1905, 13 days, 18 hours. Yokohama to San Francisco, via SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, Oct. 13th to 23rd, 1905; 10 days, 10 hours and 25 minutes.

THE T.K.K. Steamship HONGKONG MARU, will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (INLAND SEA), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 27th April, 1906, at Noon, taking cargo for Japan and the United States.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's connecting Steamers.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Buildings.

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

## PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, PORTLAND, OREGON, MOU, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. FOR OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMERS	Tons	Captains	To SAIL ON
ARABIA	4483	MEYERSTEIN	May 22, at Daylight.
ARAGONIA	5198	ERNEST	June 11, at Daylight.
NIOMEDIA	4570	WAGMANN	June 21, at Daylight.
SOMANTIA	4570	FELDMANN	July 14, at Daylight.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	KAWACHI MARU, Tons 6,101.	WEDNESDAY, 2nd May, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.O. AND S. A. T. L. E. W. via SHANGHAI, MOU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	AWA MARU, Tons 6,319.	WEDNESDAY, 16th May, at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.	SANUKI MARU, Tons 6,168.	WEDNESDAY, 30th May, at Daylight.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.	* KANAGAWA MARU, Tons 6,168.	TUESDAY, 1st May, at 4 P.M.
	* KAGA MARU, Tons 6,301.	TUESDAY, 29th May, at 4 P.M.
	* YAWATA MARU, Tons 3,817, Capt. Mathison.	FRIDAY, 18th May, at 4 P.M.
	* NIKKO MARU, Tons 6,839, Capt. E. W. Haswell.	FRIDAY, June 1st, at 4 P.M.
	BOMBAY MARU, Tons 4,825.	THURSDAY, April 26, at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU, Tons 6,839, Capt. E. W. Haswell.	WEDNESDAY, 16th May, at Noon.
	ITO MARU, Tons 6,839, Capt. W. Thompson.	WEDNESDAY, 30th May, at Daylight.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

## GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN).

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS 'MINNESOTA' AND 'DAKOTA' (Each Tons 30,718 Gross Reg.)

Will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

MINNESOTA, Captain J. H. RIDDER, On or about TUESDAY, 12th JUNE, 1906.

DAKOTA, Captain E. FRANKER, On or about SATURDAY, 31st JULY, 1906.

Conveying Cargo to the Pacific Coast, United States and Canadian Overland Common Points, and Passengers to the United States, Europe, &c.

These Steamers are luxuriously fitted with spacious SITES and STATE ROOMS, equipped with CIRCULATING LIBRARY, MUSIC, SMOKING ROOMS, BARBER SHOP, NURSERY, STEAM LAUNDRY, &c.

Special Provision is made for the safe transit of SILK, TREASURE and Valuable Cargo, and PARCELS, carried at low rates to all points of U.S.A. in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Express Companies.

Trans-Pacific Ocean Passengers by this Line can, if desired, TRAVEL BY RAIL between the ports of Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Also FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS to Shanghai and Japan Ports are available for return by the steamers of the REGULAR MAIL LINES.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, April 11, 1906.

## Shipping.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at MANILA, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship EMPIRE.

Captain HEMM, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 28th April, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and is particularly strong and comfortable. It carries a full complement of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 3, 1906.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship LIGHTNING.

Captain J. G. SKEWES, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to D. SASSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, April 23, 1906.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.







WILLIAM HEN